

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

LABOUCHERE LOSING PRESTIGE BY HIS PRESENT ATTITUDE.

The People Look Upon Him as a Disappointed Office Seeker—Serious Problem Before the New Government—John Morley's Triumph at Newcastle—With A. J. Balfour Growing More Indiscreet—A. J. Balfour's Friends in London—Mrs. Maybrick's Friends Regret that She Will Be Released—Lives Times for Price Fighters and Rowers.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Unless Mr. Labouchere has some documents in evidence held in reserve for the confounding of his enemies he will not come out of his controversy with Mr. Gladstone with much credit. He commenced the discussion with the deliberate assertion that his exclusion from the Cabinet was due to the direct intervention of the Queen, but his statement in regard to the Queen's intervention was founded upon nothing more than suspicion or idle gossip; and against this is to be set Mr. Gladstone's emphatic declaration that the Queen had nothing to do with the matter.

The suggestion that Labouchere's opposition to the House of Commons in regard to the money bill was due to the royal family induced the Queen to object to his inclusion in the Ministry seems disposed of by the fact that an important post was offered to Samuel Storer, who has opposed such royal grants more fiercely and persistently even than Labouchere. Storer declined the offer, and the Queen's story did not meet with objection to him, which figured in the preliminary list submitted to her by Mr. Gladstone. Furthermore, Mr. Charles Dilke, a strenuous opponent of royal grants, was in a former Gladstone Cabinet.

The information obtained by The Star reporter justifies the belief that Mr. Gladstone's decision not to ask Labouchere to take office was taken several months ago in consequence of editorialials which appeared in *Truth* urging the postponement of home rule until various British reforms had been accomplished. The editorialials, which were written in a manner, virtually urged Mr. Gladstone to betray the trust which the Irish members had reposed in him and to set at naught the most solemn obligations and engagements. Those articles caused some stir at the time, and created a feeling of uneasiness among the Irish leaders, which was not allayed by direct assurances that the editor of *Truth* in no way represented Mr. Gladstone's views. There is good reason to believe that this reputation was followed shortly afterward by a confidential intimation that Labouchere would not be a member of the Liberal Government.

Labouchere has long had much prestige over this business. People had learned to regard him as a fearless, independent politician who did not care a button for place or power. He has been seen in the unpleasant character of a disappointed office seeker, criticizing as malignantly as any man in the House, which was his most direct manner, virtually urged Mr. Gladstone to betray the trust which the Irish members had reposed in him and to set at naught the most solemn obligations and engagements. Those articles caused some stir at the time, and created a feeling of uneasiness among the Irish leaders, which was not allayed by direct assurances that the editor of *Truth* in no way represented Mr. Gladstone's views. There is good reason to believe that this reputation was followed shortly afterward by a confidential intimation that Labouchere would not be a member of the Liberal Government.

Speaking in Dublin the other day, Mr. Dillon declared that the Irish leaders "were in possession of understandings and agreements which, in their judgment, they were not to be broken." He did not like the power of the Irish leaders, but he did not like to see the lessons taught by history, to be constantly on guard against treachery. Such an attitude may appear ungracious at this juncture, but it is eminently wise.

Speaking at a public meeting in Newcastle on Wednesday evening, Mr. Fowler, a very influential member of the Cabinet, said the Irish members were a power at Westminster which they could not despise. It would make itself felt. He did not like it any more than the meeting did. He did not like the power of the Irish members, but he did not like to see the lessons taught by history, to be constantly on guard against treachery. Such an attitude may appear ungracious at this juncture, but it is eminently wise.

Mr. Gladstone's Government in the coming session of Parliament will make a serious attempt to deal with the difficult question of how to restore the holdings to Irish tenants evicted during the last few years. The last few years Mr. Shaw Lefevre, a member of the Cabinet, speaking at Galway, in December, 1880, said the first work of the new Parliament would be to remedy the state of things that had resulted from disputes on these several estates in the country. He would not be a member of any Government, and he would not say he would not remain in Parliament, if some help were not extended to the people who through this long period have suffered and sacrificed so much.

In the same month and year he said at Drogheda that he held, and firmly believed, that the Massacre tenants were perfectly justified in refusing to pay the rent, and that they should be evicted tenants were reinstated; and when home rule was granted an equitable measure would be passed to put these tenants again in possession of their farms, as well as all other evicted tenants in Ireland.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre was almost the last man appointed to a public position, although his claims were undoubted, and he was recognized; and in the light of his public utterances it may be presumed that the delay was due to his refusal to accept office without some understanding with Mr. Gladstone in regard to the evicted tenants.

With the career of an empire on his mind. The Tories have no heart for anything to-day.

Ever since the general election, when "Old Charlie" won a Liberal seat at Newcastle and headed John Morley, the second man elected, by 3,000 votes, the Tories have been gleefully pointing their intention of throwing Morley out of his seat in the House of Commons. The office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. The Liberals themselves did not like the prospect of having to overcome a hostile majority of 3,000, but they went to work manfully and have just been rewarded by a most significant victory. The great Tory majority having been turned into a Liberal majority of over 1,700. Morley refused all requests to modify his views on the eight-hour question, although the Tory candidate had trucked to the workingmen's irreconcilable on that subject in a disgraceful manner. He refused to receive his return on the subject of support upon his last arrival in the House of Commons, and he deliberately endeavored to raise the contest to a higher plane by making home rule the chief point at issue. In doing this he quite unconsciously dangled a bait to the Tories which they swallowed with the greatest gusto. They were absolutely confident of success, and were only too glad to proclaim that the election was being fought upon the question of confidence or no confidence in the Government's Irish policy. Now in their sore distress and with rage they are howling threats of political vengeance against Morley, and they are vainly endeavoring to wriggle out of statements which they themselves ostentatiously placed clearly upon record. Mr. Morley has gone to the highlands of Scotland for a short rest from the labors of one of the most arduous of his duties, and he will be in the middle of next week he will proceed on a tour of inspection in Ireland, and among other things he will inquire closely into the position and prospects of the evicted tenants.

The Queen will leave Oporto on Monday evening for Balmoral, in Scotland, where the Queen will remain until November. Her Majesty is becoming very serious with advancing years, and the Highland season this year will be of Lenten austerity. The gillies, gamekeepers, and the like will no longer have daily rations of whiskey and beer, but will receive a money allowance instead, and in selecting money the preference is to be given to total abstainers. No big dances will be given at Balmoral this year, and there will be no gathering of the clans. Yesterday was the birthday of the late Prince Consort, the Queen's husband, which is usually kept in festive style in the Highlands; but in the absence of the customary extra allowance of whiskey nothing special was done, and no libations were made at the Prince's cairn.

American girls with ambition should take note of the fact that three prominent members of the new Ministry are without wives, to wit, Lord Roseberry, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State, and Mr. Asquith, Home Secretary, who are all widowers. Each is young, as public men run in this country, and the first two are wealthy. The woman who marries Lord Roseberry will enjoy the supreme felicity of sitting on a throne, and will also have to help support the Government. The woman who marries Lord Salisbury will have to be a good deal of a disciplinarian, and the woman who marries Mr. Asquith will have to be a good deal of a disciplinarian.

The appointment of Lord Ribblesdale to the post of Master of the Buckhounds caused much disappointment to the Liberals, as it means a severe blow to the Liberal cause, and the Liberal cause is not likely to be helped by the appointment of a man who is so well known to the Liberal cause. The Liberal cause is not likely to be helped by the appointment of a man who is so well known to the Liberal cause. The Liberal cause is not likely to be helped by the appointment of a man who is so well known to the Liberal cause.

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The Tories are again attempting to force Gladstone's hand by publishing bogus details respecting his ill health, but they do not appear to have imposed upon anybody, and they have signally failed to draw out the Grand Old Man who has spent the week, as far as outsiders can see, in saying kind platitudes to the Liberal exiles, visiting Bournemouth, and making speeches about the education of farmers for the benefit of the country.

Continued, and numbers of United States citizens who had crossed the Atlantic with the intention of making a Continental tour are spending their holidays in Great Britain. The excellent sanitary arrangements in London are such that even if a visitation of cholera should take place it would be of a mild type.

Although nothing as yet has been officially announced in answer to the invitation to the British fleet to take part in the rendezvous at Hampton Roads, Va., to be followed by a naval review in New York Harbor, there is little doubt that the invitation will be accepted, and some of the most recent and splendid British war vessels of the best types will be sent to take part in the festivities.

The friends of Mrs. Maybrick are much elated over the fact that Sir Charles Russell's appointment to the Attorney-Generalship, and his cordial relations with the new Home Secretary, seem to indicate that there will be at all events a review of her case at the Home Office, and not, improbably, that it will be followed by her release.

A. M. Lord More, the bogus claims agent, whose exploits have been previously exposed through the post of a number of registered letters by each American mail, has now taken himself to fresh pastures and a new name, and is trying to entrap another crop of credulous victims under the name of Felix Howard of A. P. Parcel street, Goswell Road, London. The bogus claims agent, who has been exposed through the post of a number of registered letters by each American mail, has now taken himself to fresh pastures and a new name, and is trying to entrap another crop of credulous victims under the name of Felix Howard of A. P. Parcel street, Goswell Road, London.

It is not generally known that the fight between Ted Pritchard and Jim Hall took place at Squire Abington's place, near Brighton. This fact itself has no great significance, but when it is coupled with others it gives strength to the rumor that Pritchard was going to win the fight by hook or crook. The fight between Ted Pritchard and Jim Hall took place at Squire Abington's place, near Brighton. This fact itself has no great significance, but when it is coupled with others it gives strength to the rumor that Pritchard was going to win the fight by hook or crook.

The fact that there was only one of Hall's friends at the ring side, and that his two staunch supporters, Parson Davies and Joe Chornski, were left behind at the Smith-Kilrain fight in London, there was some excuse, but the moment the leaving of Davies and Chornski was deliberately planned. That those two gentlemen feel aggrieved goes without saying. Davies is Hall's manager and should have been at the ring side, while Chornski is Hall's partner, and came from America on purpose to be Hall's second.

What makes this matter still worse is the fact that Squire Abington had all his chosen fighters around him, and he had the pick of the Birmingham division, and comprised Jack Blacklock, Jimmy Carney, Bill Smith, and Sam Blacklock. The major part of these worthies were instrumental in preventing Frank Slavin beating Jim Smith in Bruges. That Pritchard did not win the fight is due to the fact that he was out of his element, and he was not in his element.

Peter Jackson will remain in England for six weeks, when he will leave for the United States. He tells me that while he will issue no challenge he stands ready to fight any man in the world. There is a little bet on the Corbett-Sullivan fight. Nearly all the Americans want to back Sullivan, and several have offered to wager 100 to 70 on the big fellow.

The rowing people of London are greatly exercised over the single-oar championship. George Baines, the ex-champion, forfeited his title by accident, and he has been replaced by William G. East, who is a new recruit. Now Baines has returned and wants to row East. Baines won the open scull race at the National regatta this week, and this event is generally regarded as the championship. Baines' crew also won the four-oared race in record time, and it is more probable that the crew will be chosen in Chicago at the big regatta. It is a very strong force, undoubtedly the best England has had for some years. The ensemble is: Baines, 188 pounds; Jack Corcoran, 173; William Haines, 184; and Joe Gibson, 165. It is very doubtful if the crew will go to Chicago, but they are generally regarded as the best crew in the world.

The Frenchmen and the Englishmen are going to have a race on the Seine on Sunday, Oct. 1. It will be an eight-oared affair, and the London Rowing Club will send its representatives. The religious element here is up in arms over such a thing as a boat race on Sunday, but the rowers have no conscientious scruples.

William A. Lucas, Arrested Just as He Was Escaping from New Brunswick. NEW BRUNSWICK, Aug. 27.—The capture of an insurance swindler was made here this morning. He was an eight-oared affair, and the London Rowing Club will send its representatives. The religious element here is up in arms over such a thing as a boat race on Sunday, but the rowers have no conscientious scruples.

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BULLETS DIDN'T DETER HIM.

A FARMER SAVES THE CHICAGO LIMITED FROM TRAIN WRECKERS.

It was on the Pennsylvania Railroad—Farmer Adams Discovered a Huge Fire of Ties on the Track, and, Although He Was Wounded by Snipers, He Saved the Train.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27.—An attempt to wreck the west-bound Chicago limited from New York on the Pennsylvania road, one mile east of Enon Valley, was made last night. A large pile of ties was heaped high across the main track and across the siding at that point as well.

A farmer named Adams saw the obstructions and his efforts in removing them, which he continued in spite of the two gunshot wounds which he received from the wreckers hiding in ambush, saved the train.

The train carried considerable money, and the supposition is that a gang of train robbers placed the pile of ties on the track. Enon Valley Station is forty-five miles west of Pittsburgh, and the country is wild. There is not a house within half a mile. The Chicago limited left the Union Station at 9:45 o'clock, city time. The train was a little late, and was running very fast when approaching Enon Valley.

The express reaches Enon about 10:45 o'clock. Farmer Adams had been visiting some friends near Enon and was returning home. While walking along the track he saw something large and black on the track. He knew that the limited was almost due and he hurriedly ran toward it. He found a pile of ties heaped up on the main and side tracks in such a way as to make it too evident that they were placed there to wreck the train. There was no time to be lost or to give an alarm.

Mr. Adams set to work to remove the obstructions. He was alone, and he had no gun. He first tried to pull the ties off with his hands, but he found that he was not strong enough to do so. He then tried to pull them off with a crowbar, but he found that he was not strong enough to do so.

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SEARCH FOR PINKERTON ARMS.

A Sudden Move in Homestead that Came to Night—Hunted for Weapons.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27.—An attempt was made to-day at Homestead to recover the Pinkerton arms captured on July 1 by the strikers. Three Pinkerton detectives, armed with search warrants, made the raid this morning, and two companies of militia were stationed over the lower part of town.

Col. McElhenny was questioned about this movement, and he said it was only being done to give the non-union men better protection. About noon the troops were called in, and the Homestead people fell into the proarranged line to a nicety.

The raid had been arranged for sometime. The guns were to be captured a week ago, but, owing to an unexpected obstacle, the raid was delayed until this afternoon.

To-day was chosen for sound reasons, chief among them being that the strikers were holding a meeting and thus would be taken off the streets. Shortly after the meeting began the militia were called in, and the raid was made.

This portion of the town was under civil surveillance without the knowledge of the strikers, and unaware of the impending raid. The militia were in their time denouncing the strikers generally.

About 4 o'clock the three Pinkerton men arrived at the Homestead. They were armed with revolvers and shotguns, and they were looking for the arms.

The fact that the search had been made did not become public until late in the evening. The whole affair was carried out in a most successful manner, and the arms were recovered.

The women of Homestead, many of whom are wives of the strikers, are proving troublesome. The militia are being active in the streets, and they are being active in the streets.

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BURGARS USE REVOLVERS.

The One on Guard Shot a Neighbor and Three Inside Made Refugees of Them.

SHAWNEE, Pa., Aug. 27.—Four burglars raided Charles Drumbooskie's home this morning, almost killing him and his wife and securing a bag of money amounting to \$500. Joseph Gabrist, a neighbor, in going to the rescue was shot in the breast by a lookout and will probably die. The police are in pursuit of the burglars. Gabrist returned from a mine at 6 o'clock this morning. His home, entering his breast. Staggering in he saw three men run out of the front entrance and disappear in the mountains.

The wounded man cried for help and fell unconscious. Mrs. Gabrist appeared and summoned neighbors, while messengers went for the police. Dr. B. D. Brown, a local physician, was called in. He found the man in a very bad condition, and he was in a very bad condition.

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FLAMES IN THE OPERA HOUSE.

STAGE AND AUDITORIUM WRECKED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Eight Thousand Gallons from the Automatic Roof Tank Descended Upon the Stage, which Splinters and Continues Its Destruction of Scenery, Boxes, and Galleries.—The Breaking of the Nightlight from the Flames and Saves the Rest of the Building—Valuable Properties Stored Beneath the Stage May Be Recovered—The Question of Loss and Insurance Problematical.

The auditorium of the Metropolitan Opera House, which has rung with the notes of Patti and Lehmann and Campanini, where great balls and banquets and receptions have been held, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It took the world by storm, and the flames reached out from the big stage but a very few moments to strip the walls and boxes of their beautiful decorations and leave them black and bare.

The fire broke out shortly after 9 o'clock. It had its origin on the fourth floor, directly over the stage, where the frame, said to be the largest in the world, upon which the scenery is painted, is fixed. Just how the fire started is not known positively. The only person who was in the room at the time is Cornelius Hogan, the scene painter's boy, who says he doesn't know. Secretary H. M. McLaren attributes it to spontaneous combustion. The most probable cause of the fire, which was started by a lighted cigarette. Young Hogan had been alone in the room for an hour before the fire broke out.

The opera house occupies the plot of ground, 200 by 250 feet, bounded by Broadway, Fortieth street, Seventh avenue, and Thirty-ninth street. The stage is on the Seventh avenue side. The roof which covered it before the fire was the highest roof of the building. Eight panned Belgian trusses were used for the roofing, which was set with glass, forming a mammoth skylight.

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